IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-60 without prejudice to resubmission. Please add new claims 61-115 as set forth below:

--61. A method for preventing or remedying an infection in humans or animals, comprising the step of administering a sugar cane-derived extract as an active ingredient to a human or animal, wherein said infection is selected from the group consisting of bacterial infections, viral infections and fungus infections.

62. The method according to claim 61, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, using column chromatography with a fixed carrier.

63. The method according to claim 62, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing the raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.

64. The method according to claim 62, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm out of fractions obtained by column

chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.

65. The method according to claim 64, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

66. The method according to claim 65, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

67. The method according to claim 66, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

68. The method according to claim 64, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

69. The method according to claim 64, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.

70. The method according to claim 64, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

71. The method according to claim 61, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with water, a hydrophilic solvent or a mixture thereof.

72. The method according to claim 71, wherein the hydrophilic solvent is ethanol.

73. The method according to claim 71, wherein the mixture of water and the hydrophilic solvent is a mixture of ethanol and water in a volume ratio of 60 or less parts by volume of ethanol to 40 or more parts by volume of water.

74. The method according to claim 61, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

75. The method according to claim 74, wherein the food is an animal feed.

76. A method of using a vaccine adjuvant to enhance one or more functions of an antigen in humans or animals, comprising the step of administering a sugar cane-derived extract as an active ingredient to a human or animal.

77. The method according to claim 76, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, using column chromatography with a fixed carrier.

78. The method according to claim 77, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing the raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a

synthetic adsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.

79. The method according to claim 77, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm out of fractions obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.

80. The method according to claim 79, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

81. The method according to claim 80, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

82. The method according to claim 81, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

83. The method according to claim 79, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

84. The method according to claim 79, wherein ion exchange chromatographic separation is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.

85. The method according to claim 79, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

86. The method according to claim 76, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with water, a hydrophilic solvent or a mixture thereof.

87. The method according to claim 86, wherein the hydrophilic solvent used during extraction is ethanol.

88. The method according to claim 86, wherein the solvent for extraction is a mixture of ethanol and water in a volume ratio of 60 or less parts by volume of ethanol to 40 or more parts by volume of water.

89. The method according to claim 76, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in a form of food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

90. The method according to claim 89, wherein the food is an animal feed.

91. A method for preventing or remedying a disease caused by an endotoxin in human or animals, comprising a step of administering a sugar cane-derived extract as an active ingredient to a human or animal.

92. The method according to claim 91, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, using column chromatography with a fixed carrier.

93. The method according to claim 92, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing the raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.

94. The method according to claim 92, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm out of fractions obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.

95. The method according to claim 94, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

96. The method according to claim 95, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

97. The method according to claim 96, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

98. The method according to claim 94, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

99. The method according to claim 94, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving bed continuous separation method.

100. The method according to claim 94, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

101. The method according to claim 91, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with water, a hydrophilic solvent or a mixture thereof.

102. The method according to claim 101, wherein the hydrophilic solvent is ethanol.

103. The method according to claim 101, wherein the solvent for extraction is a mixture of ethanol and water in a volume ratio of 60 or less parts by volume of ethanol to 40 or more parts by volume of water.

104. The method according to claim 91, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in a form of food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

105. The method according to claim 104, wherein the food is an animal feed.

106. A method for promoting growth of humans or animals, comprising the step of administering a sugar cane-derived extract as an active ingredient to a human or animal.

107. The method according to claim 106, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, using column chromatography with a fixed carrier.

108. The method according to claim 107, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing the raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.

109. The method according to claim 107, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm out of fractions obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.

110. The method according to claim 109, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

111. The method promoter according to claim 110, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

112. The method according to claim 111, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

113. The method according to claim 109, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

114. The method according to claim 109, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving bed continuous separation method.

115. The method according to claim 109, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

116. The method according to claim 106, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with water, a hydrophilic solvent or a mixture thereof.

117. The method according to claim 116, wherein the hydrophilic solvent is ethanol.